

statement for management

Montezuma Castle

National Monument • Arizona



1995

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

Montezuma Castle National Monument

Recommended:

Glen E. Henderson
Superintendent, MOCA

3/22/95
Date

Concurred:


Gene B. Brown
General Superintendent, SOAR

3/23/95
Date

Approved:

Stanley T. Albright
Regional Director, WFO

4/17/95
Date



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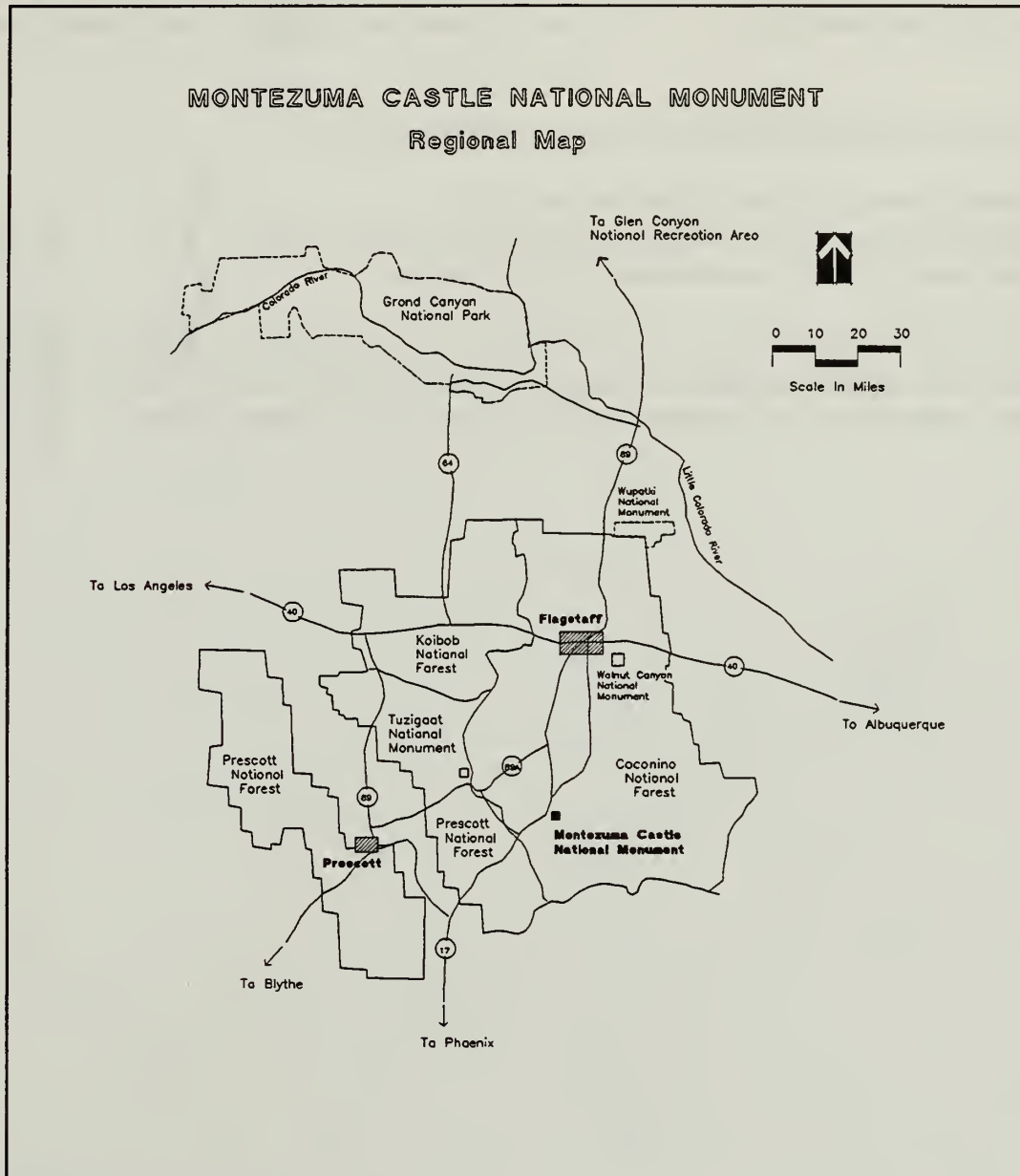
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OUTLINE OF PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

I. LOCATION

Montezuma Castle National Monument consists of two separate operating units, the Montezuma Castle section and the Montezuma Well section. These two sections are about 10 miles apart and are located alongside Beaver Creek in Yavapai County. The Monument is centrally located within the state and is within the third Congressional District.



309/80,014

1/91 WRO

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MONUMENT

The purpose of Montezuma Castle National Monument is to provide for the protection, preservation and enjoyment by the public of a prehistoric cliff dwelling, other prehistoric ruins, and a spring-fed limestone sink.

The prehistoric Sinagua cliff dwelling known as Montezuma Castle is one of the best preserved cliff dwellings in America. It is described in the December 8, 1906, establishing proclamation as "...of the greatest ethnological value and scientific interest...".

The National Park System Plan themes represented are:

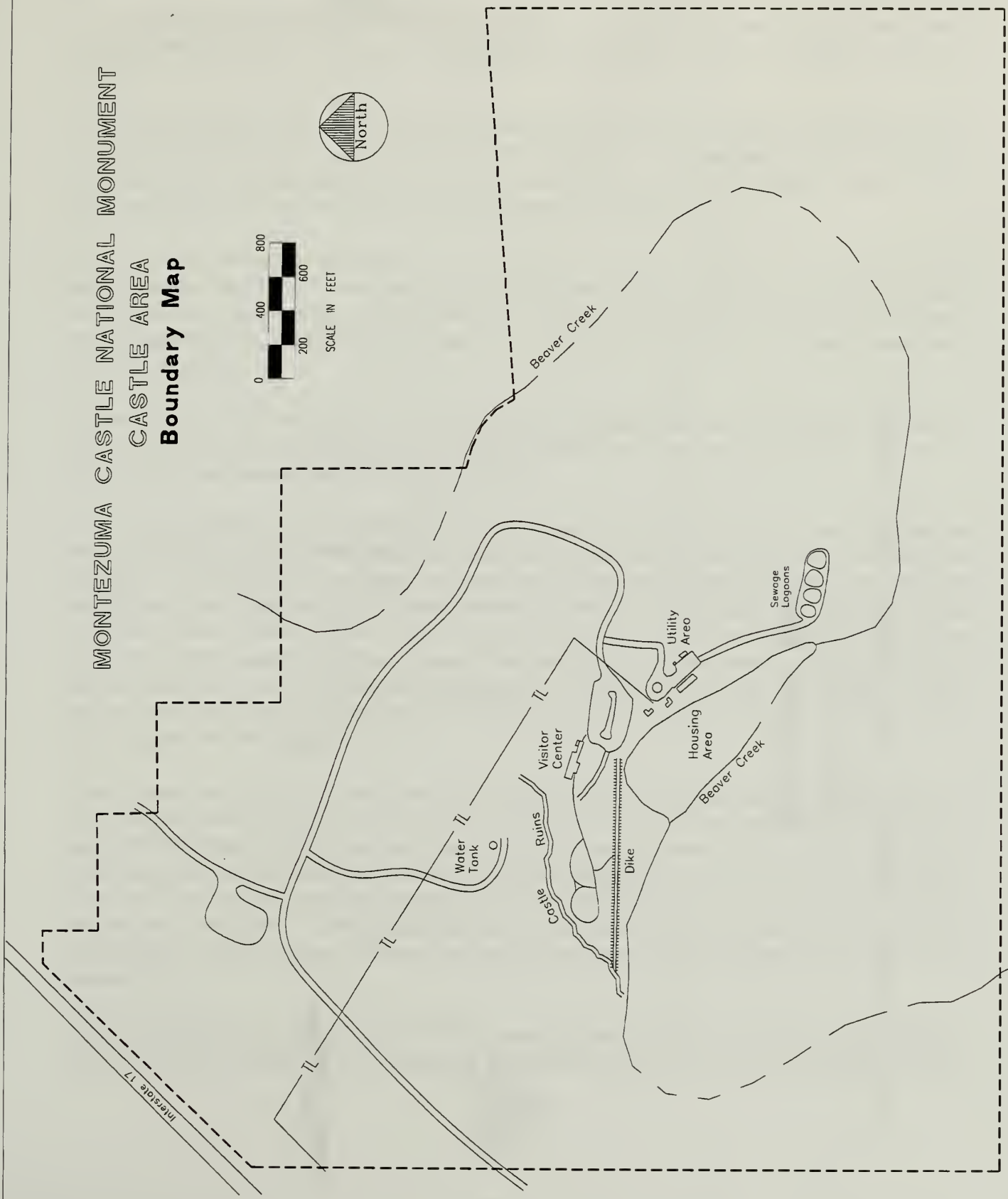
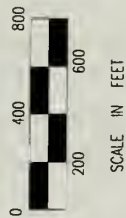
Primary Theme (I) The Original Inhabitants

Primary Subtheme (I.B) Native Villages and Communities

Prime Facet (I.B.1) Southwestern United States

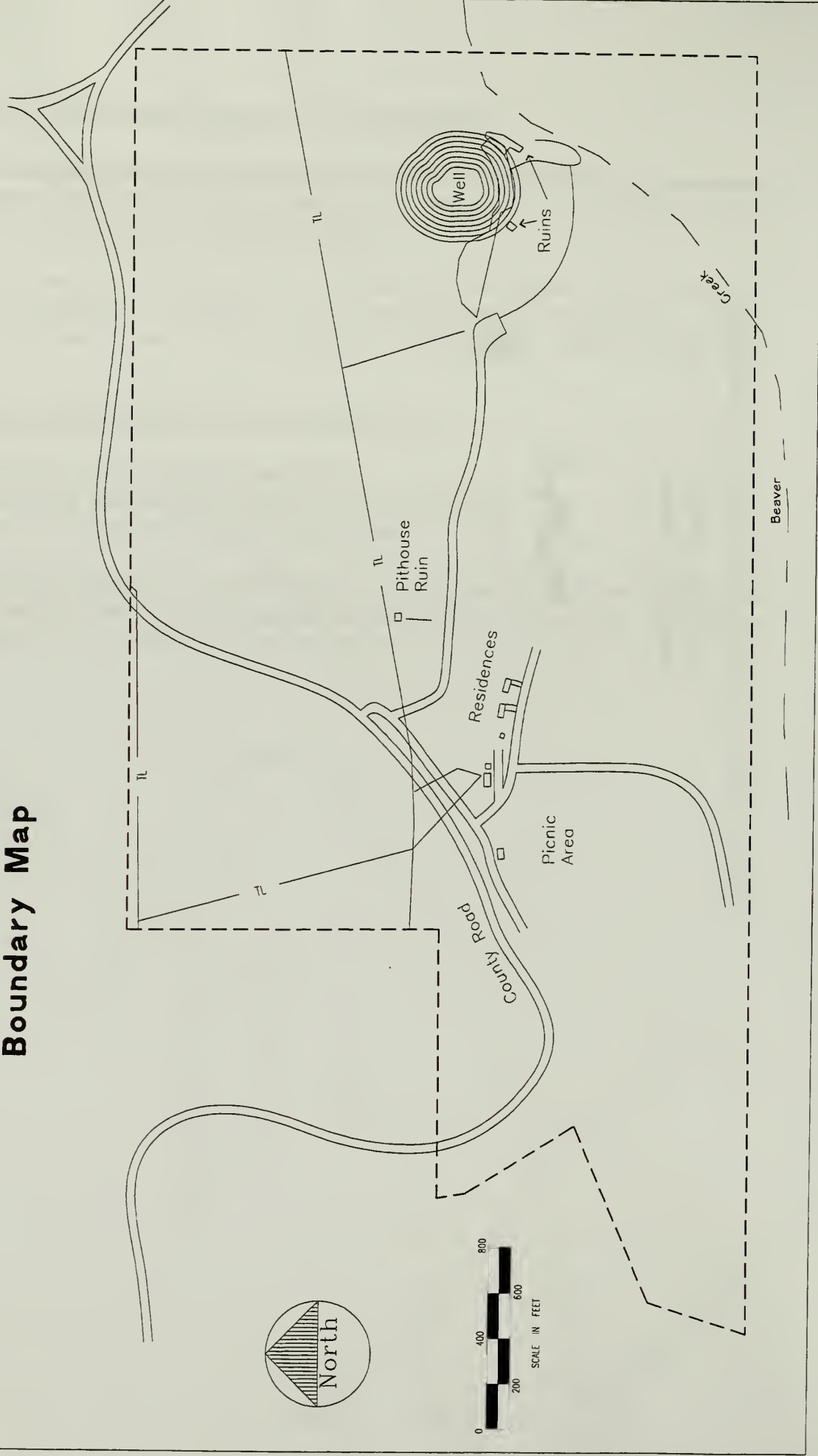
The Montezuma Well Section of the Monument was added in 1943 as a detached unit. The Well section preserves a large, spring-fed limestone sink; ruins and sites of prehistoric Hohokam and Sinagua cultures; and historic Apache sites.

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT
CASTLE AREA
Boundary Map



MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT
WELL AREA

Boundary Map



III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Legislative and Administrative Requirements

The National Park Service exercises proprietary jurisdiction over Montezuma Castle National Monument. There are no legislative constraints such as funding ceilings in effect.

The Monument is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Management of the Monument must comply with 36 CFR Part 800, "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline.

There is one inholding consisting of a 16.83 acre tract. The tract is located in the Montezuma Well section and borders Beaver Creek. Past use of the property has been for livestock grazing and agricultural use. These uses are compatible with the park, consequently, the land protection plan recommends acquisition of a scenic easement for the property.

There is one 2.17 acre tract in the Montezuma Castle section of the park on which oil and gas rights were reserved when the National Park Service acquired the property. It has not presented any problem to date.

A Memorandum of Understanding with Coconino National Forest establishes an environmental scenic perimeter contiguous to the Monument on lands within the forest. The Memorandum also provides that both Services will mutually pursue an active program to acquire all private inholdings within the management unit and within the Monument. Additionally, it provides for an annual review of the status of the environmental quality of Montezuma Castle National Monument and provides for adjustments in the "Backdrop Management Unit" as may be necessary. This agreement has proved beneficial in preserving the historic integrity of the lands surrounding the Monument.

The Forest Service, Arizona State Parks Department, and the National Park Service have signed an Intergovernmental Agreement to develop an Interagency Visitor Center and Administrative Complex adjacent to Interstate Highway 17. If the facility is constructed, the National Park Service will no longer lease space from the Yavapai-Apache Tribe for Maintenance facilities and the administrative offices in Camp Verde would be relocated. The proposed new complex would consist of a regional interagency visitor center, offices, maintenance shops, and storage areas for all three agencies.

The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, was enacted by Congress after determination that the nation's air quality was rapidly deteriorating, and that Federal leadership and

financial assistance were needed to cope with the problem. The stated purpose of the Act is to protect and enhance the nation's air quality. The primary Federal responsibility is to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments, who have the responsibility to develop and execute air pollution prevention and control programs.

Section 118 of the Act indicates that all Federal facilities must comply with all Federal, State, Interstate, and local requirements in the same manner and to the same extent as any nongovernment entity.

Part C of the Clean Air Act is entitled "Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality." Among the stated purposes of the Part is to "Preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national Monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value ...".

As part of this preservation effort, the Clean Air Act created three classifications of varying degrees of restriction of allowable air quality deterioration. Montezuma Castle National Monument was designated Class II. This classification is not mandatory, and may be recommended for upgrading to Class I if air quality related values are deemed important to the area.

A particulate sampler has been installed near the visitor center by the State of Arizona. The data collected is sent to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality on a weekly basis.

The maximum allowable increase of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide has been established as follows:

<u>Pollutant</u>	
Particulate Matter:	Matter allowable increase (micrograms per cubic meter) ,
Annual geometric mean.....	19
Twenty-four hour maximum.....	37
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean.....	20
Twenty-four hour maximum.....	91
Three hour maximum.....	512

There are three special use permits in effect with utility companies, two with Arizona

Public Service for electrical service and transmission lines, and one with Mountain Bell covering telephone service and transmission lines. These transmission line easements are 20 feet wide and have not created problems.

The National Park Service owns proprietary water rights to half the flow from Montezuma Well. The water is used to irrigate the picnic area and a meadow adjacent to the picnic area. The meadow was farmed prehistorically and remnants of ancient Indian canals are located nearby. Irrigation and ditch maintenance require significant portions of employee time.

Resources

Montezuma Castle is one of the most publicized archeological sites in the southwest and concern for its preservation, starting a century ago, was a major factor in the nation's historic preservation movement. Although the 20 room, 5-story Castle itself was closed to the public in 1951, it is one of the most visited prehistoric southwestern ruins in the country, and is the best known Sinagua site.

Montezuma Castle National Monument preserves archeological sites and features representing Hohokam and Sinagua settlement in the Middle Verde drainage from approximately AD 600 to AD 1450. During this span of time, a native hunting/gathering population developed a strong irrigation-based horticultural economy, drawing on technological advances adopted from the Hohokam to the south and the Sinagua to the north. By AD 1300, the Verde River supported a hierarchical system of villages and population centers, integrated by exchange and seasonal interaction. This exchange network extended from the Mogollon Rim to the Sonoran Desert and beyond. Montezuma Castle is part of an estimated 100-room community which was an important component of this system. Beaver Creek was a major population area and a trail corridor into the Northern Sinagua region. The year-round oasis at Montezuma Well must have been a major factor in settlement. Numerous prehistoric irrigation canals, most of which have been buried by sediments, lie within the Monument. Farmlands along the creeks were primary sustaining areas for the Sinagua from which they drew the important foods and other products for survival and trade. These parcels were broken into many small flats, isolated by cliffs and the meandering stream. One of the largest parcels of arable bottomland lies in and adjacent to the Well. It appears that the Sinagua intensively farmed crops such as corn, beans, squash, and cotton. The riparian

and surrounding uplands provided wildlife and native plants for foods and other products.

A deposit of Pliocene mammal footprints are located in the northeast point of the Montezuma Castle section of the Monument. Both mammoth and camel tracks have been identified, and a good possibility exists for other tracks being present.

The Verde Valley is located geographically in the transition zone between the upper Sonoran life zone and the true Sonoran desert. The natural semidesert shrub grassland of the Verde Valley contrasts sharply with the riparian vegetation along Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Verde River flowing through both sections of the Monument.

The natural upland vegetation is semidesert bunch grasses, primarily black grama and burrograss, dominated by mesquite, creosote bush, crucifixion thorn, salt bush, and yucca. The outstanding features of the riparian vegetation are the tree species; i.e., cottonwood, hackberry, desert willow, Arizona walnut, and Arizona sycamore.

The mammalian diversity reflects the semidesert conditions. Small rodents predominate; i.e., rock squirrel, antelope squirrel, jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit, muskrat, Ord's kangaroo rat, and Botta's pocketgopher. The primary carnivores are the gray fox, bobcat, and coyote. Raccoon, mule deer, elk, javelina, and Mexican free-tail bats are common.

Of the 180 species of birds noted in the Monument boundaries, only 23 percent are year-round residents. Twelve percent are rare residents, and the remaining 65 percent are migratory populations.

There are no species on the Federal endangered species list residing within the Monument boundaries.

Land Uses and Trends

There is one 16.83 acre parcel of privately owned land within the Monument's exterior boundaries. It is adjacent to Beaver Creek in the Montezuma Well section (see map). The property is currently utilized for grazing, but in the past has had agricultural use. These uses are compatible with the park, therefore, acquisition of a scenic easement would be adequate to protect park values.

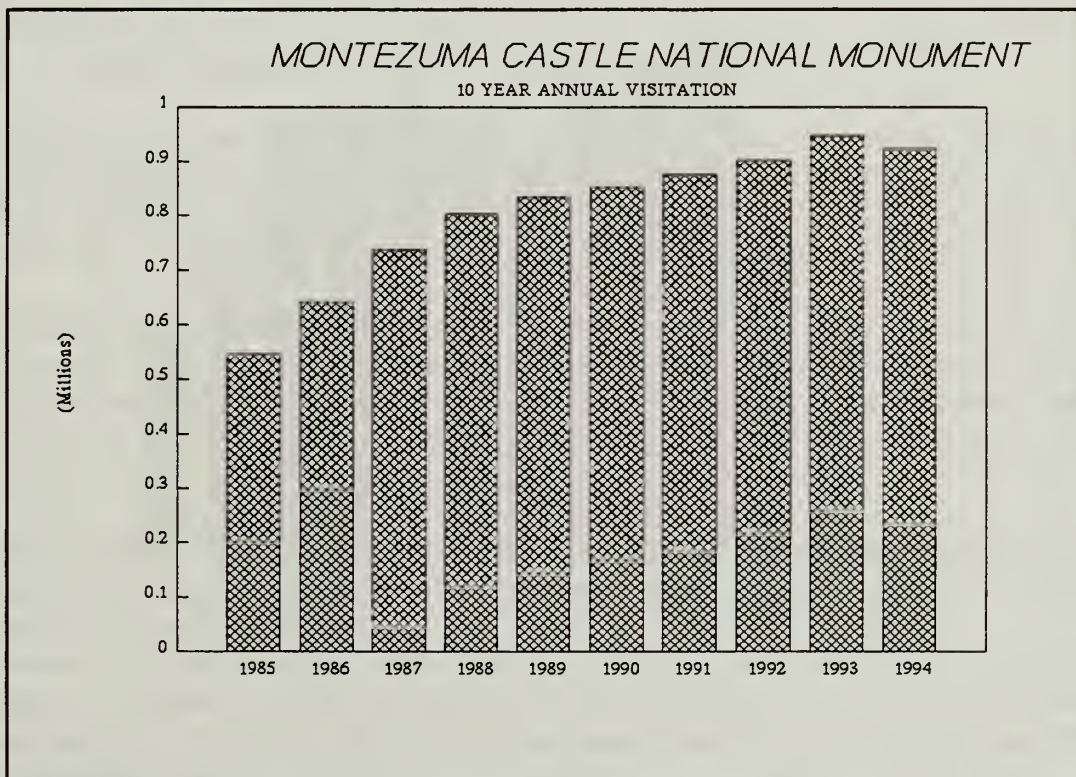
The Yavapai-Apache Tribe is seeking legislation to transfer approximately 6,500 acres of Forest Service managed federal land to reservation status. Some of the property consists of lands that are part of the Montezuma Castle Management Backdrop Unit. The legislation, as currently proposed, would make the Tribe a participant in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Forest Service and the National Park Service.

Non-dedicated county roads cross the northwest corners of both sections of the Monument. These roads not only provide access to the park, they provide access to landowners beyond the park. Maintenance by Yavapai County is sporadic and the roads are not always in good condition.

The Verde Valley is experiencing a tremendous growth. Farmers and ranchers have converted land holdings into subdivision and housing developments. Residents are moving in to take advantage of the excellent climate and the pleasant living conditions in the Verde Valley. Middle-income homes are the predominant developments. Land values have escalated and valley communities and Yavapai County are severely strained to meet the challenge.

Visitor Use Analysis

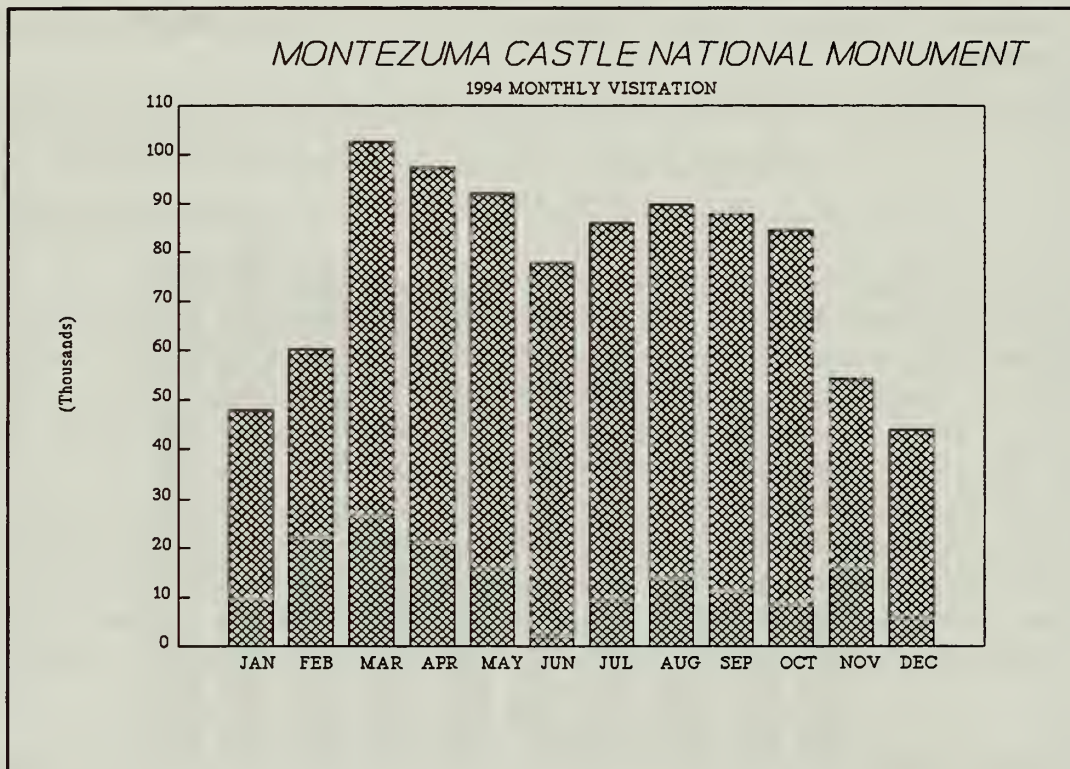
Tourism is the dominant economic base for the area. Jerome, Sedona, Oak Creek Canyon, Fort Verde and Jerome State Parks, Tuzigoot, and Montezuma Castle are all popular tourist attractions. The Phoenix metropolitan area with a population in excess of one million is less than two hours' drive to the south over Interstate 17. The Verde Valley has become a favorite "day's trip" for many as well as a stop for travelers along the Interstate Highway. Because of the close proximity to Interstate 17, the major north-south route through the state, visitation figures are significant. In 1994, the Montezuma Castle section had 820,936 visitors while the Montezuma Well section received 205,497 visitors. The official travel figures for the park include only 40% of the Well weekday visitors and 60% of the Well weekend and holiday visitors, because the statistical unit estimates the remaining visitors also visit the Castle section.



Peak visitation based on monthly trends begins in March and continues through October. March and April can average nearly 100,000 visitors monthly with peak daily visitation occurring during the Easter week. December and January are traditionally the slowest months of the year. Weather also plays a role in the visitation pattern as it alters destination points creating fluctuations in daily totals.

Mondays are traditionally slower than the remainder of the week. Commercial tours are frequent Tuesday through Saturday and slightly lower on Sundays. Regional traffic is more evident on weekends and holidays. Daily visitation peaks between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. with late afternoon traffic slightly higher on weekends. This daily pattern is reflective of travel time from the major destination/ departure points of Phoenix or Grand Canyon.

Visitors to the Monument stay about 50 minutes in each section of the Monument. Since the Monument is usually a side trip and not their principal destination point, they are usually pressed for time and are interested in only briefly seeing the Monument. The origin of visitors to the area can be characterized as 5% local, 40% regional, 30% national, and 25% international.



Facility and Equipment Analysis

Nonhistoric roads and trails consist of 2.99 miles of paved road serving major visitor use facilities and employee residential areas; .2 miles of graded and gravel roads serving the sewage lagoons and steel water reservoir; three paved parking lots; one gravel parking lot; and 1.1 miles of concrete trails and sidewalks. The general condition of the roads, trails and walks are good to excellent.

Buildings consist of a 2,000 square foot visitor center, a comfort station, a small contact station, a trailer house rest room, a maintenance building (listed on the LCS), a three unit apartment building, (2) three bedroom houses, (2) two bedroom houses (both listed on the LCS), a storage building, and a dilapidated log smokehouse.

Most of the buildings are in good condition. The log smokehouse is termite infested and a recommendation has been made to the Regional office to adequately document the building and then tear it down.

The Monument's maintenance building and a maintenance yard are operated in space leased by GSA from the Yavapai-Apache Tribe. The leased facilities are located about two miles from the Montezuma Castle section of the Monument at the Middle Verde Intersection of Interstate Highway 17.

The Administrative Offices are located in Camp Verde in space leased by GSA. The Offices are approximately 5 miles from Montezuma Castle.

Utility systems include the Monument maintained L.P. gas (2), water (2), sewer, and phone line intercom systems. Electric power is supplied by Arizona Public Service. Individual buildings are heated with L.P. gas from centralized L.P. gas tanks which distribute fuel to individual buildings. There are three L.P. gas systems.

One 50,000 gallon steel reservoir holds the water produced by a 160-foot well in the Castle section. Montezuma Well is served by a well with a small pressure system. The Castle section sewage system consists of four lined lagoons with an accompanying collection system. A sewage lift station is located in the developed area.

The sewer systems are in good condition. There have been fairly frequent problems with water line failures at Montezuma Castle during the past few years. The L.P. gas systems are in good condition.

At Montezuma Well, the Monument has a water right to half of the outflow from Montezuma Well. The ditch distributing the water traverses about 5,000 feet through the Monument before leaving the boundary to serve downstream users. Approximately 24 acres of land are irrigated which preserves the water rights.

There are two picnic areas, one in each section of the Monument, consisting of approximately 20 tables at each location. The Montezuma Well picnic area is one of the more attractive picnicking spots in the valley and receives heavy use.

Three buildings in the Monument are on the List of Classified Structures. Two are residences (NPS constructed in 1939) which are of adobe construction and are unique from an architectural standpoint. The third building is the old maintenance shop which is currently used for storage. Additionally, a CCC revetment, a Prehistoric Irrigation Canal and a Historic Irrigation Ditch are also on the List of Classified Structures report.

There are seven prehistoric ruins on the List of Classified Structures report. They are:

1. Site # NAI271 Masonry Pueblo Cliff Dwelling,
CA 1200 AD
2. Site # NAI272 Masonry Cliff Dwelling, So.
Sinagua 1299-1300 AD
3. Site # NAI273 Masonry Pueblo, So.
Sinagua Culture, CA 1200 AD
4. Site # NAI278 (MZ-I)
Masonry Cliff Dwelling,
1200-1350 AD, 5-story
5. Site # NA4630 Swallet Cave,
Masonry Cliff Dwelling
6. Site # NA5553 Masonry Cliff Dwelling
7. Site # NA6373 Castle "A" (M 22)
Masonry Pueblo

These prehistoric ruins are all of the Sinagua culture. The structures are generally in fair to good condition and are being maintained in accordance with NPS-28, the Cultural Resources Management Guideline for National Park Service administered areas.

Major equipment owned by the Monument includes: a backhoe with attachments, garden tractor, riding lawn mowers, personal computers, and a radio system with one repeater base station and 16 handsets.

Motor vehicles utilized by the park are all leased from GSA.

Status of Planning

Name	Preparer	Date Approved	Comment on Adequacy
General Management Plan	Park, DSC, SOAR	8/19/75	Needs updating. The also includes Tuzigoot National Monument. Many of the plan's major provisions have been implemented, e.g. acquisition of the Pliocene footprints, leasing of the maintenance facility, etc.
Natural/Cultural Park Resources Management Plan		3/27/90	Document provides the basis for resource management programs. A complete revision was submitted to WRO and WASO on March 13, 1994. The Plan is adequate.
Land Protection Plan	Park, WRO	10/10/84	This plan is a simple document, but is more than adequate since there is only one inholding in the Monument.
Interpretive Plan Prospectus	Park, SOAR, WRO, HFC	May, 1993	Generally adequate. includes Tuzigoot, Tonto, Casa Grande, Walnut Canyon, and Montezuma Castle.
Statement for Interpretation	Park	1/28/94	Provides information on visitor use, trends, and interpretive data. A good source for interpretive information. Updated each year.




IV. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

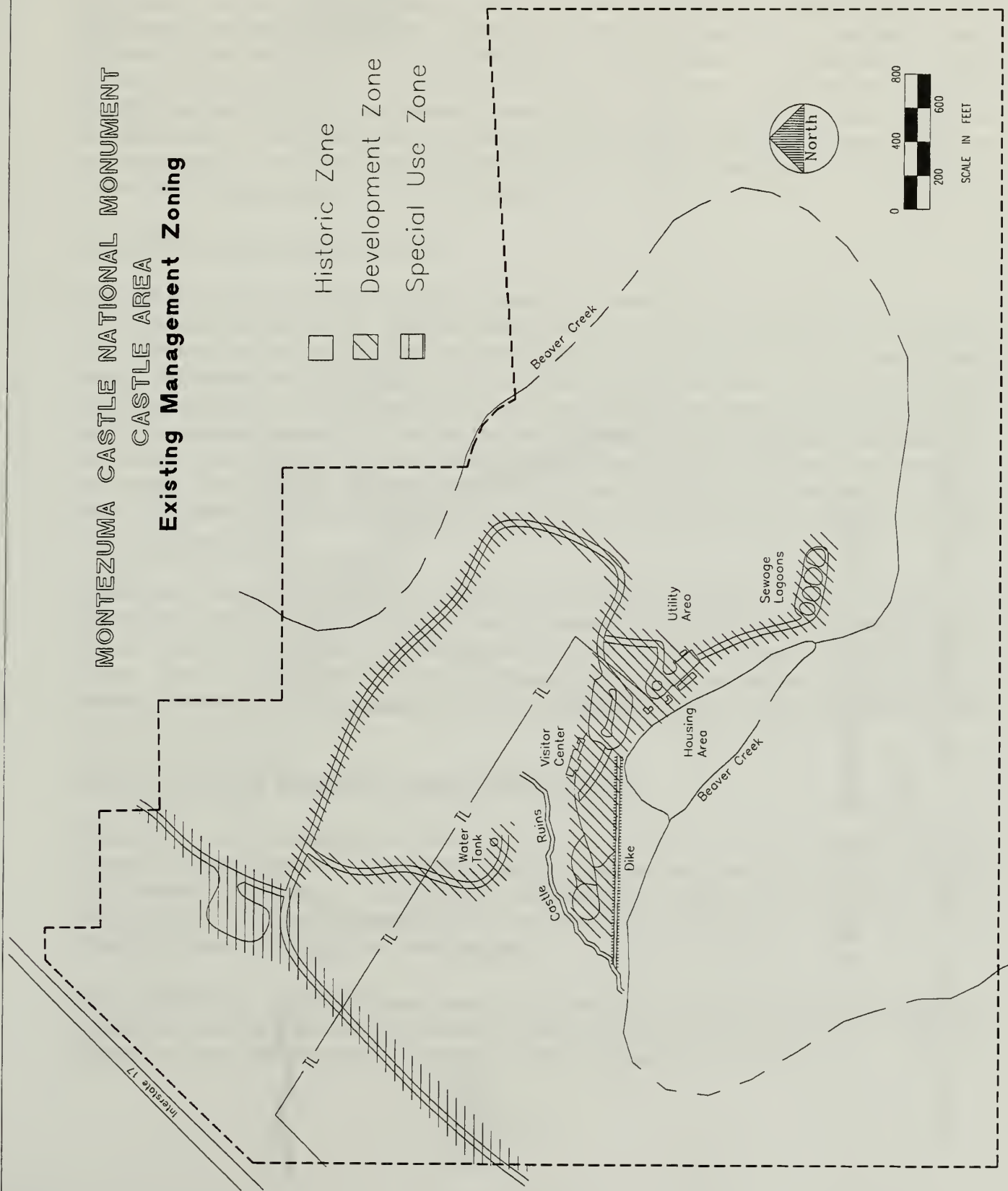
The Monument has been divided into four principle zones as illustrated on the Existing Management Zoning maps. These zones are:

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Management Emphasis</u>
Natural	Conservation of natural resources and processes, and accommodation of uses that do not adversely affect these resources and processes. The only area in the Monument in this zone is the water surface of Montezuma Well. It is included as a natural zone because unique biota (i.e., a water scorpion, leach etc.) are found nowhere else in the world.
Historic	Preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings. The majority of the Monument is classified in this zone.
Development	Provision and maintenance of park development to serve the needs of park management and visitors. This zone includes areas where park development and/or intensive use substantially alter the historically significant resources. Roads, trails, buildings, and utility systems are the principle items classified in this zone.
Special Use	Uses carried out by other governmental agencies or private interests on lands within exterior park boundaries. NPS administrative control over the use of lands in this zone is either lacking or qualified in terms of permitting uses not covered in the three preceding zones. Land classified in this zone for the Monument include the 16.83 acre inholding currently used for grazing and the right-of-way for the county road.

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT
CASTLE AREA

Existing Management Zoning

-  Historic Zone
-  Development Zone
-  Special Use Zone



MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT WELL AREA

Existing Management Zoning

||||| NATURAL ZONE

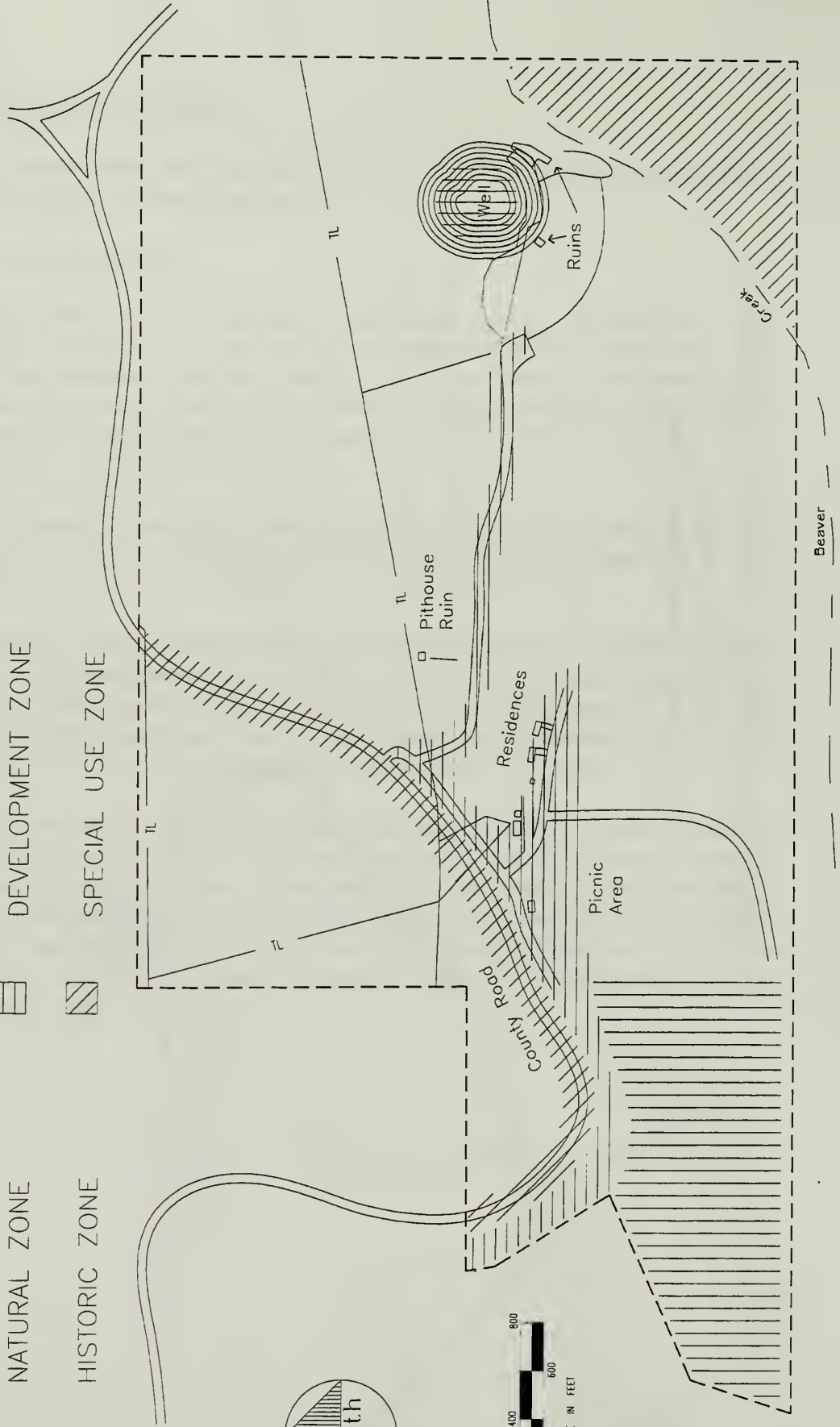
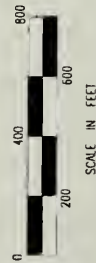
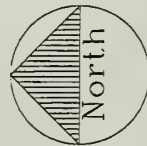


DEVELOPMENT ZONE

□ HISTORIC ZONE



SPECIAL USE ZONE



V. MAJOR ISSUES

Comprehensive Design for Montezuma Well

The Well section of Montezuma Castle National Monument was added to the Monument in 1943. This area, isolated from the main section of the Monument, received little visitation until the completion of Interstate 17. Interstate 17 has developed into the major north-south route through Arizona, consequently visitation to Montezuma Well has increased dramatically creating a more urgent need for development. The numerous archeological resources and unique natural resources concentrated in the area make a comprehensive design plan essential to ensure a minimum of disturbance to these resources.

Circulation at Montezuma Castle

Montezuma Castle lies immediately adjacent to Interstate 17 (the major north-south route through Arizona). It receives heavy visitor use. The existing vehicle parking area is often inadequate for the number of vehicles, resulting in visitors being turned away. Expansion of the parking area would be difficult because of the limited space available between the cliff and the river. Expansion would also significantly impact upon monument resources. The master plan addresses this problem and suggests the development of a Visitor Center-parking area located on top of the cliff near the park entrance. The public would then be shuttled down the hill to Montezuma Castle (1/2 mile). The existing Visitor Center would continue to serve as an interpretive center near the Castle.

Pedestrian congestion is often severe at Montezuma Castle. The situation is compounded by the large number of tour buses visiting the area. Pedestrian traffic flows need to be studied to try to alleviate some of the congestion. The existing Visitor Center and exhibits are totally inadequate to accommodate the numbers of visitors. Adverse impacts created by the congestion need to be determined and use limits considered.

Update Exhibits in Montezuma Castle Visitor Center

The exhibits in the Montezuma Castle Visitor Center are over thirty years old and are in need of rehabilitation. The existing exhibits were designed without consultation with Native Americans. Additionally, the exhibits contain artifacts which were excavated from burials. Updating the exhibits will immediately benefit visitors by providing them with accurate information.

The rehabilitation of exhibits need to be considered in the context of the building being utilized as an interpretive center once a new visitor center is constructed. Building alterations may be necessary to improve visitor circulation patterns.

Erosion - a Threat to Prehistoric Structures

The limestone at Montezuma Castle is known to be very soft in some locations and easily eroded. The cliff faces at the Castle and Castle A are slowly eroding away. This is most apparent at Castle A which is more exposed to moisture than the Castle proper. Some locations at Castle A have eroded back into the bedrock as much as 8 to 10 inches, under cutting walls reconstructed by the NPS.

The deterioration warrants continued monitoring for further deterioration and a special study by geologists (sedimentologists and/or geomorphologists) is recommended to determine the rate, exact causes, locations of problem areas and to provide recommendations for future preservation and management of the eroding stone.

Lack of Cultural Resource Information

Baseline information for the Monument is lacking in a number of areas. A list of these deficiencies is as follows: 1) basic information on the ruins and artifacts prior to Service acquisition in 1906; 2) analysis of records and artifacts from the site; 3) Historic and Prehistoric Structures Preservation Guides; 4) administrative history for the area established in 1906; 5) entry of studies into the Cultural Resource Management Bibliography (CRBIB); 6) basic information on the prehistoric irrigation system at Montezuma Well; 7) research to determine the construction and occupation periods for Montezuma Castle; and 8) entry of sites into the Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI), once national standards have been established for such data entries. Because of the lack of baseline information, management is often placed in the position of making decisions with inadequate knowledge. Additional resources will be required if the park is going to resolve these problems.

Natural Resource Management

The natural environment in this rich riparian area and adjacent uplands provided shelter and sustenance as well as an aesthetic setting for the Sinagua and Hohokam people. Because the geological forms and biotic components are integral features of the cultural resources, the Monument is dedicated to maintaining the landscape that attracted the early residents. To that end, it is essential to protect and preserve the ecological processes that created the cultural setting.

Although severe deterioration of the Monument's natural resources is not currently evident, there are some activities that do pose a threat to these resources. These activities are briefly discussed below:

Adjacent land uses

As stated earlier, the Verde Valley is one of the fastest growing areas in Arizona. Increasing development on lands adjacent to and surrounding the Monument results in direct and indirect impacts, i.e., mining, feral animals, woodcutting, commercial development, roads, subdivisions, water demands, and visual intrusions to the cultural and natural setting.

Alteration of natural flow regimes

Water diversion and other human manipulations in the Beaver Creek watershed can cause change in the flow regime. Most or all of perennial Beaver Creek is diverted for irrigation during the summer months each year. Such activities pose a serious threat to the integrity of native ecosystems.

Lack of basic resource data

There is an insufficient understanding of park ecosystems and threats to them. This makes it difficult to properly assess the condition of resources or identify threats. In a very real sense, this lack of data represents a threat of its own. It renders it difficult for the superintendent to make well reasoned decisions on how to properly manage the resources. The Park currently has in progress inventories on vegetation, mammals, birds, reptiles, and aquatic invertebrates. Once the inventories are complete, a monitoring program will be initiated.

VI. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To monitor the condition of archaeological, historic, and natural resources and to manage public use, modify management practices, or otherwise eliminate conditions adversely affecting these resources.

... To reduce the impacts created by the county roads passing through the Monument

... To stabilize the excavated ruins and the excavated pithouse to a state of slow deterioration as much as is practical

... To maintain, to the extent possible, the native vegetative community that historically existed.

2. To provide for visitor use facilities, management facilities, and programs necessary to meet public needs and protect park resources

... To preserve water rights which the Monument has accrued

... To reduce congestion in the parking areas and in other park facilities during periods of heavy visitation

... To assure successful National Park Service participation in the proposed Interagency Visitor Center/Administrative Office/Maintenance complex.

3. To minimize the impacts on the Monument created by development and/or use of lands surrounding the Monument

... Continue active cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service in monitoring the status of the "Backdrop Management Unit"

... Work cooperatively with individuals, organizations, and government units on land use planning to maintain the environmental integrity of the Monument and its surroundings

4. To provide a quality interpretive program based on the relationship between man and his environment as reflected in the prehistoric Sinagua and Hohokam cultures.

... To emphasize, through interpretation, the cliff dwellings, and their use, at Montezuma Castle

... To emphasize, through interpretation, prehistoric agriculture, with its

application of primitive irrigation systems, at Montezuma Well

... To relate and coordinate the interpretive story of Montezuma Castle with the interpretive story at Tuzigoot National Monument.

APPENDICES

C: LEGISLATION FOR MONTEZUMA CASTLE

51. Montezuma Castle National Monument

	Page
Establishment: Proclamation (No. 696) of December 8, 1906	215
Boundaries enlarged: Proclamation (No. 2226) of February 21, 1937	237

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 696—December 8, 1906—34 Stat. 3265]

WHEREAS, it is provided by section two of the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, entitled, "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," "That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic land marks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";

AND, WHEREAS, the prehistoric structure known as Montezuma's Castle in the Territory of Arizona, situated upon public lands owned by the United States, is of the greatest ethnological value and scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this ruin as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby set aside as the Montezuma Castle National Monument the prehistoric structure aforesaid and for the proper protection thereof do hereby reserve from settlement, entry or other disposal, all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Territory of Arizona, and within, what will be when surveyed, the tracts particularly described as follows, to wit:

The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section sixteen, the north half of the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section seventeen, township fourteen north, range five east, Gila and Salt River Meridian, as shown upon the map hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy said monument or to settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT.

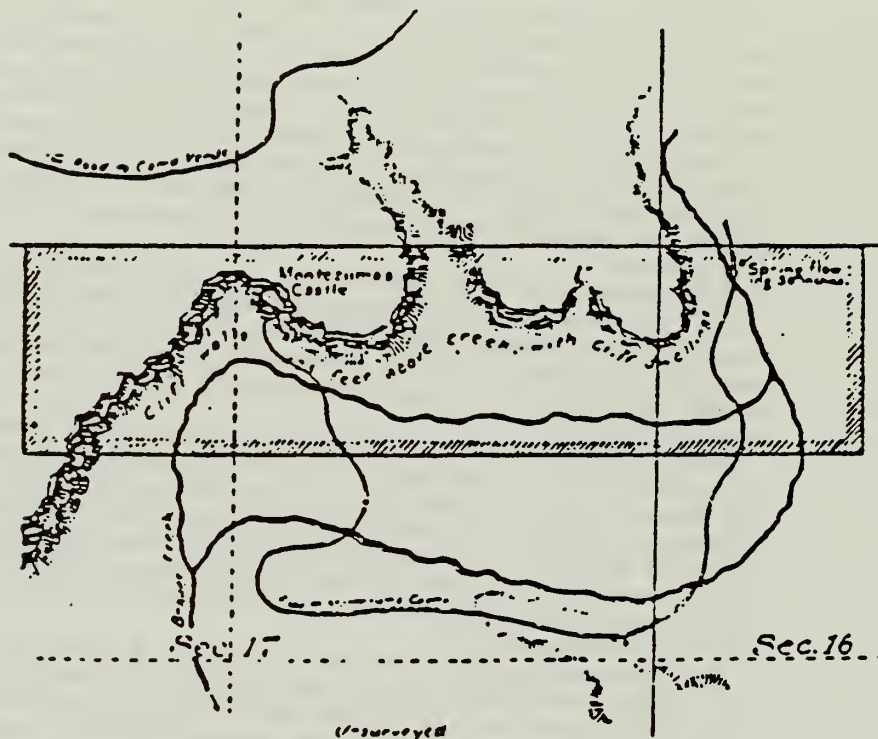
Secretary of State.

652115 47 - 16

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Embracing the NW $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 16, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 17, T. 14 N., R. 3 E. of
Gila and Salt River Meridian,
ARIZONA.

Containing 160 acres



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Wm A Richards, Commissioner

[MAP ATTACHED TO AND MADE A PART OF THE PROCLAMATION
DATED DECEMBER 8, 1908]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2226—Feb. 23, 1937—49 Stat. 1317]

WHEREAS the area in the State of Arizona established as the Montezuma Castle National Monument by Proclamation of December 8, 1906, has situated therein prehistoric ruins and ancient cliff dwellings which are of great interest to the public; and

WHEREAS it appears that there are certain government-owned lands reserved by Proclamation of September 29, 1919, as a part of Coconino National Forest, adjacent to the boundaries of the said monument, which are required for the proper care, management, and protection of the said prehistoric ruins and ancient cliff dwellings:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of the act of June 4, 1897, ch. 2, 30 Stat. 11, 36 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), and section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Arizona are hereby excluded from the Coconino National Forest and reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws and added to and made a part of the Montezuma Castle National Monument:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

T. 14 N., R. 5 E., sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,
S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 16, E $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
sec. 17, N $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, containing 360 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535, U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof: *Provided*, that the administration of the monument shall be subject to the withdrawal for the Salt River Irrigation project, Arizona.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 23d day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

The Secretary of State.

17. Montezuma Castle National Monument

Addition of "Montezuma Well property" to monument authorized:.....	Page
.....Act of October 19, 1943	167

An Act To provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Montezuma Castle National Monument, approved October 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 572)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, is authorized to acquire, in his discretion, certain lands located in the State of Arizona known as the Montezuma Well property, containing approximately one hundred and eighty acres and situated within section 36, township 15 north, range 5 east, and section 31, township 15 north, range 6 east, Gila and Salt River meridian. Such lands, when acquired, shall become a detached unit of Montezuma Castle National Monument.

Montezuma
Castle National
Monument.
Addition of
lands.

(b) Effective on the date of the acquisition of such property, the south half of the northwest quarter of section 31, township 15 north, range 6 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, containing eighty acres of land owned by the United States, shall also become a part of such national monument.

SEC. 2. All laws, rules, and regulations applicable to such national monument shall be applicable with respect to the lands described in the first section of this Act upon the addition of such lands to such national monument. The title to real property acquired pursuant to this Act shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior.

Administration.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary but not to exceed \$25,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Appropriation
authorized.

28. Montezuma Castle National Monument

Boundaries of monument revised.....Act of June 23, 1959.....Page 443

An Act To revise the boundaries of the Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona, and for other purposes, approved June 23, 1959 (73 Stat. 108)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to facilitate the administration and protection of the Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona, the boundaries thereof are hereby revised to include the following described lands:

Montezuma
Castle National
Monument,
Ariz. Boundary
revision.

GILA AND SALT RIVER BASE AND MERIDIAN

Township 14 north, range 5 east: section 9, that portion of the southwest quarter southwest quarter located south and west of Beaver Creek, comprising about 2 acres; and section 16, southwest quarter southwest quarter northwest quarter and section 17, southeast quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter and south half southeast quarter northeast quarter, comprising about 40 acres.

Township 15 north, range 6 east: section 31, that portion of the northwest quarter southeast quarter located south and east of Beaver Creek and not heretofore included in the Montezuma Well section of the said monument, comprising approximately 17 acres.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by purchase, donation, with donated funds, or otherwise and subject to such terms, reservations, and conditions as he may deem satisfactory, the land and interests in lands that are included within the boundaries of the Montezuma Castle National Monument as revised by section 1 of this Act. When so acquired, they shall be administered as a part of the Montezuma Castle National Monument, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended.

Acquisition
of lands.

16 U.S.C. 1-4.
22. 45.

TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

REVISION OF BOUNDARIES

SEC. 301. The boundaries of the following units of the National Park System are revised as follows, and there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not exceed the amounts specified in the following paragraphs for acquisitions of lands and interests in lands within areas added by reason of such revisions:

Appropriation
authorizations.

(13) Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately thirteen acres, and to delete approximately five acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona", numbered 20,006, and dated April 1978.

OUTLINE OF PLANNING REQUIREMENTS
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Recommended:

Glen E. Henderson
Superintendent, Montezuma Castle National Monument

3/22/95
Date

Concurred:

Gene B. Brea
General Superintendent, Southern Arizona Group

3/23/95
Date

Approved:

Stanley L. Albright
Regional Director, Western Region

4/17/95
Date

OUTLINE OF PLANNING REQUIREMENTS
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Priority Number	Issues	Task	10-237 10-238	Responsible Office
1	MP/DCP	Development Concept Plan for Montezuma Well Water System Contact Station-Rest Rooms - Roads Maintenance Facility	115 105 110 103	DSC
2	MP	Replace Underground Utilities at Montezuma Castle	140	WRO
3	RMP/MP	Study Visitor Flows, Determine Impacts and Establish Use Limits	921	Park, WRO
4	MP	Modify Existing Visitor Center and Upgrade Exhibits	137	DSC/HFC
5	MP	Construct New Visitor Center and Visitor Parking Area	142	DSC
6	RMP	Study of Prehistoric Irrigation	130	Park/WRO
7	RMP	Baseline Natural and Cultural Resource Inventories and Studies	---	Park/WRO

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Project	Planning/Design/Study/Needs
Development Concept Plan for Montezuma Well	Montezuma Well currently receives over 200,000 visitors a year. Permanent visitor facilities have never been developed. A plan needs to be developed for placement of visitor use facilities, utilities, and support facilities. Porta-potties and other temporary measures are currently used to meet visitor needs. They are totally inadequate. Permanent facilities are desperately needed.
Replace Underground Utilities at Montezuma Castle	Approximately 1,550 linear feet of underground utility lines serve Montezuma Castle. These consist of power lines, water lines, and telephone lines. All are buried in the same trench. The power consists of two lines carrying 480 volts to the visitor center. There is no ground wire. We have been advised by an electrician that the underground electrical system is unsafe. The wires have been underground since 1960. Design of a new system needs to be undertaken.
Study Visitor Flows, Determine Impacts and Establish Use Limits	Vehicle and pedestrian congestion is often severe at Montezuma Castle. A study to address circulation patterns and offer suggestions for relieving crowding is needed. The Study also needs to determine the impacts caused by the congestion and establish limits on use.
Modify Existing MOCA Visitor Center and Upgrade Exhibits	The existing Montezuma Castle Visitor Center was not designed to accommodate the number of visitors currently visiting the park. Design consideration should be given to modifying this building to help pedestrian traffic flows. Additionally, the exhibits were installed in 1960 and are dated. Design of new exhibits should be in conjunction with the visitor center expansion.

New Visitor Center-
Parking Area

The Master Plan suggests a new visitor center and parking area be constructed on the flat back behind the cliff to provide adequate visitor parking and relieve congestion. Visitors would then be shuttled the 1/2 mile to the visitor use area. The existing visitor center is small and would be utilized as a interpretive center located near the cliff dwelling.

Study of Prehistoric
Irrigation

The Master Plan suggests interpretation at Montezuma Well should focus on the continuity of different cultures using Montezuma Well as a resource. However, no study has ever been done to map and delineate the network of prehistoric canals. A study is needed.

Natural and Cultural
Resources Inventories

Basic information on both natural and cultural resources is seriously lacking. Inventories are in progress on vegetation, mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, and aquatic invertebrates. Cultural resource studies are also needed to provide management with information necessary to protect these resources. Studies are needed to develop 1) basic information on the ruins and artifacts prior to service acquisition in 1906; 2) analysis of records and artifacts from the site; 3) historic and prehistoric structure preservation guides; 4) administrative history; and 5) research to determine the construction and occupation periods for Montezuma Castle.



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interest of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

U.S. Department of the Interior • National Park Service • Western Region



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